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Buginess Notices.

GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & Co.'s The genuine article bears our trade mark and signature, to which we invite special attention.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or holels in which it is usualty sold, will confer a factor by informing this office of inc circumstances.

THE WEXELY TRIBUNE WILL be ready this mortung at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents. Up-town advertisers can leave their favors for Tun Tunnest \$1,238 broadway, cor. 31st.st., or 308 W. 2 d.st., cor. 8th.ave

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Hungarians evince alarm at the Russian successes. - A general call to arms has been made in Montenegro. = Raoaf Pasha is awaiting for reinforcements before attacking the Russians who crossed the Balkans.

Domestic.-President Hayes has ordered Federal troops to Martinsburg, at the request of Gov. Matthews; the West Virginia militia acted discreditably, and there was no other resort for suppressing the riotous strikers. ___ Mr. Bansh declines the promotion at the Custom House, = A new official Com mission has been sent out to inspect the Custom Houses for a special purpose. ____ The National Cotton Exchange met in Convention at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, The Senate met at Sarstoga and organized for the trial of Bank Superin-

CITY AND SUBURAN .- Ex-Gov. Tilden commented on the political situation just before he sailed for — John McKeon was rebuked by the Sur regate for talking about political influence in connection with the Court, - Opposition to the Trunk Line Apportionment schemes increases daily. = C. O'B. Bryant circulated another of Tweed gossip. — Govs. Kellogg and Packard have arrived in the city but declined to talk politics. — Railway Mail Superintendents discussed postal questions at Lake Mahovoc, === The competition at Creedingor for places on the American Team was continued. = The Manhattan Beach Railroad to Coney Island was opened. ____ There was a run on Paterson Savings Baoks. == Hattie F., Bombast, Ronney, and Derby won the Long Branch races, = Gold, 10558, 10512, 10512. Gold value of the legal-tender dellar at the close, 94810 cents. Stocks dull and lower, closing weak.

THE WESTHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate a continuance of warm and cloudy weather, with a chance of occasional rain, followed by cooler and clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday, 77

Mr. Packard is in town, still fishing, always fishing, but never in any Hayes pond.

The comical Robemian with the gorgeous name, who fooled both Tweed and Fairchild, cannot fool the public into the idea that his letters convey any information. Let him stop. Three make a dose.

The marked decline of 108,000,000 pounds in the importation of East Indian cotton in Great Britain during the years 1875 and 1876. respectively, shows clearly that all hope of successful rivalry with the South must be abandoned. Since 1866 Hindostan has ceased to be a dangerous competitor.

It will be well to accept with reserve the statement that Gen. Melikoff has caused the execution of twenty persons, members of leading Kurdish families. The conduct of the war so far has not been attended by any coldblooded proceeding of that kind on the part of the Russians, although they have had grie-

The speech of Mr. John McKeon yesterday seems to have been a vulgarly clumsy attempt to influence Surrogate Calvin by charging indirectly that Mr. Calvin proposed to do what he liked with the Court through his political power. The Surrogate's rebuke to this loosetongued counselor might have been even more vigorous than it was without overdoing the

The Hungarians are displaying a lack of good sense in demanding intervention because the Russians have crossed the Balkans. They should know that, as Count Andrassy has been prudent so far, he is not likely to be moved from his neutral attitude at a moment when Russia is demonstrating the hollowness of the Ottoman Empire. If the Hungarians wish to aid the Turks, they will have to do so as volun-

his place demands, but he differs from his pre- sult. decessor in being a man whose honesty we are not likely ever to be compelled to question. While fully recognizing this fact, it is pleasant to record Mr. Pierrepont's purpose, as our London letter does, never to be engaged, while Minister, in any business project whatever, or appearance of evil, and even the possibility of Minister at the Court of St. James recognizes fill it to the letter. If he succeeds in lifting argument is possible, as upon the best method

something like gratitude.

The methods of competitive examinations for the British East India Service, which Macaulay must have devised by the light of his extended experience in India, have been undergoing a review at the hands of the chief officials in that country. The salient points of their verdicts are given elsewhere. Now that the competitive system is still the subject of occasional languid discussions on this side of the water, these comments will be of interest, especially as they are almost unanimous in favor of the Macaulay system. Perhaps it will be well to notice, too, that they require, in these examinations, a good deal more than the "lake ports" and the names of capital

Mr. Ellis's counsel were sufficiently indiscreet, yesterday, at the opening of his trial, to resist the application of the counsel for the State for permission to introduce new evidence. The right of the Senate to take such evidence, and its duty to take it when the State offered it, were so plain that it was not at all strange that Mr. Ellis's counsel were voted down almost unanimously. Perhaps it may be as well to therefore, did the Administration begin to repeat here the suggestion we made the other day-that the very best witnesses the Senate can secure are Mr. Ellis's subordinates in the Bank Department. If he ought to be cleared, they can clear him best; if he ought to be condemned, they can most easily disclose the facts which establish his culpability. They are the fairest witnesses either the State or Mr. Eilis can have, and we shall hope to see them promptly called.

The swearing match has been resumed in Oregon, and there have been some beautiful bull's-eye shots. The entire population in the immediate vicinity of the Committee has been proved to be composed of professional hars by the alternate and impartial testimony of all hands concerned. There are new features of 'dramatic interest." The witnesses who were last seen sliding over the mountains to join Chief Joseph, have given place to witnesses who hide under beds and hear impossible agreements for preposterous perjuries, and to witnesses who rise up and call themselves liars, being moved thereto by a stern sense of public duty. Like all such easy-going perjurers, they always expect the last lie to be believed. Altogether it's considerable of a match.

ENEMIES OF RESUMPTION.

By one sure sign, the professed friend of resumption who does not want to resume can always be detected. Invariably he pretends that the Government must be prepared to pay a dollar in specie for every cutstanding dollar in paper, before it can resume specie payments. Yet he knows, as every sane man must, that some part of the paper currency, if freely received at par in exchange for coin, will nevertheless remain in circulation. For many uses it is more convenient. For most uses, he who knows that he can always get five gold eagles for one fitty dollar note, will decidedly prefer the notes. Whenever the Government does what it has promised in the resumption act to do, whenever it redeems in coin "on "demand" all its notes that holders may present, only a certain portion of its notes will be presented, and the rest will be retained in circulation simply because the holders will refuse to present them. This every sane man knows, but the pretended triends of resumption nevertheless continue to base long-winded arguments upon the false assumption that the entire legal-tender and bank circulation will be retired, in case of resumption, and that Government must be prepared to redeem the whole of it. We cannot resume in 1879, it is said, because Government must have \$750,-000,000 in coin before it can resume, and cannot get that amount so soon, if ever,

The National Bank circulation is redeemable in legal-tender notes. The act of 1875 does that Mr. Wade labors under a misapprehension not affect in any way the duration of the legal- with regard to the feeling of the public with tender quality; it does not change in the least degree the mode in which bank notes are to be redeemed after January 1, 1879. After the Government has made its notes still outstanding as good as coin, so that nobody cares to present any more of them for redemption, the now, to redeem their own notes with legaltenders only. Inasmuch as the bank notes are abundantly secured by a deposit of bonds, it is as certain as any future event can be, that there will be no disposition after redemption, more than there is now, to demand the legaltenders instead of the bank-notes. All that the banks have to do is to provide an adequate reserve, either of legal-tenders or of coin. They now hold much more than the requisite reserve, and know that legal-tenders will rise to par, so that nobody will want to get coin for them, long before their present surplus of reserve can be exhausted. All talk about the necessity of providing for coin redemption of the bank-notes, therefore, is either gross ignorance or something worse,

How large a part of the legal-tender circulation can be withdrawn or redeemed before the remainder will circulate at par, so that no farther demands for redemption will be made? This is a matter of opinion. The professed friend of resumption, who wants to defeat it, has a perfect right to believe, if he has reasons for his belief, that one-quarter, or one-half, or even more of the legal tenders may be redeemed before demands for redemption will cease. But he has no more right to believe that the whole legal-tender circulation can be so redeemed, than he has to believe that two and two are five. In discussion concerning grave public interests, if not in law, a man is bound not to be an idiot. If the retirement of legaltenders should go far, the supply of obtainable coin in the country being insufficient to serve as a basis for redemption by the banks, they would also reduce their circulation, and immediately the threatened or actual scarcity of notes would cause the legal-tenders to appreciate. Let any banker, or any other man of can now be withdrawn without bringing the remainder to par, and, while his opinion may range all the way from twenty to two hundred millions, the one thing certain is, that he will not believe that the whole, or nearly the whole, Mr. Pierrepont may not always be the sage | can be taken out of circulation without that re

All reasoning drawn from experience in efforts to resume with chartered or private banks, such as the Banks of England or of France, is entirely worthless in our case. The outstanding bank notes are already secured for more than par value in gold, and will rise in the discussion of one. It is Mr. Pierrepont's in value precisely as the legal tenders rise, in duty, just as it was Gen. Schenck's duty, to which they are redeemable. The sole question avoid, in his high place, not only evil, but the for us is, whether we can withdraw from use or prepare to redeem upon demand so many of the appearance of evil. As we see, our present the legal tenders that the remainder will circulate at par, and no further demands for rethe obligation of this duty, and proposes to ful- demption will be made. Upon that question

Legation in England, he will be deserving of demption. But, we submit, it is not possible for honest men to insist that the Government will have to redeem all the legal tenders, and all the bank notes besides. The men who set their consciousness that, as professed redempcan honestly deny the practicability of resumption under the Act of 1875. If they are not willing to face the cost of resumption, let them say so like men, and quit pretending that they are in favor of a return to specie payments.

ANOTHER WAY TO DO IT.

A reformed Civil Service, honest money, a restored Union-these are about the results which Mr. Hayes's Administration undertook to accomplish. They were very definite objects and there appeared no justifying reason why they should be approached circuitously. But after a time it was discovered that in addition to these plain duties the Administration felt impelled to "carry Ohio." and, of course, some very mysterious and intricate strategy was needed for so great an achievement as "carrying Ohio." No sooner. stick pins into a war map of Ohio, than all other issues became mixed and misty. Subsidies and Silver and the Resumption Act and Civil Service, all took new color and form and size and position every day, because Ohio had to be "carried," and nobody seemed to know exactly what Ohio wanted. Only one thing was certain. Something had to be sacrificed to "carry Ohio," because Ohio was worth the sacrifice. And now uprises Gen. Garfield-who also wants to "earry Ohio-" and, like every other Ohio Republican, he has a plan of his own. It is a very simple plan, and differs from all the others, so far as heard from, in that it involves no mystery and no sacrifice of principle. Gen. Garfield doesn't whisper and wink, and hint about digging a mine under something, or about flanking somebody in the night. He speaks right out with a robust cheerfulness, and doesn't seem to be afraid that people will hear what he says. Gen. Garfield, to be brief, thinks that the Republican party can win if it will only stand squarely up to its announced principles and will make a fair and open appeal to the people.

Now, there may be everything in this. Ohio has been carried before on this plan precisely. Mr. Hayes was made Governor in '75, not because there was a question as to his "views" on the currency, but because there was none. Ohio was not carried in '76 because the Re publican party made any compromise with subsidizers and financial heretics, but because high ground was taken on the subject of National Credit and Honest Currency. Is it certain that the conditions are so seri-ously modis in '77 that the old ways must needs be abandoned for some novel strategie combinations? At all events, Gen. Garfield's plan would be an infinite relief to the Administration. In case of its adoption there would be no necessity for a continual re-adjustment of policy in obedience to political storm-signals in the West. Mr. Haves and his Counselors would be permitted to go straight forward reforming the Civil Service and preparing for Resumption, and they would not only be cheered and sustained by a satisfying consciousness that they were redeeming their pledges, but they would feel that thrill of supreme delight which only visits the bosoms of those who are hopefully struggling to "earry Ohio."

EX-SENATOR WADE AGAIN. There is no Statute law that we know of to hinder ex-Senator Ben Wade from conveying to the public at irregular intervals during the term of the present Administration his opinions concerning its policy, and the effect of it upon the party. It seems to amuse Mr. Wadeand it is a patient public. Only we suspect Wade thinks is of more or less consequence to Mr. Wade himself, and there have been times, perhaps, when it may have been of interest to various other persons engaged in active politics; but at public curiosity upon the subject. It may be discouraging to Mr. Wade, and tend to give him a still more despondent view of the situation; but the truth is, that the general public is utterly indifferent as to his attitude towards the Administration or the Republican party. It seems to us, consequently, that the Ohio Statesman is taking unnecessary pains to keep the country posted as to his views. His first demonstration was by means of a letter which he wrote to a person named Painter. This document was of a suloburous character-and even that fully attested its genumeness. Painter gave it to the press, and joyfully sat down in the notoriety it brought him. Subsequently it was whispered that there was no such person as Painter; then that there was no such letter; then that its publication was a breach of confidence; until at last Mr. Wade, in one of his sudden bursts of confidence and good nature, admitted the existence of the letter and of Painter, but said that though he believed Paint r to be the noblest work, etc., and an ornament to his sex; he did think he had carried it too far in publishing a strictly private letter, when he knew it would create a commotion, and shake up the foundation of things. He at the same time expressly avowed the sentiments contained in the sulphurous epistle, and predicted the demnition bow-wows for everything at the rate things were going on.

Then Mr. Wade settled back and was, if not calm, undemonstrative at least for a time, In an evil hour some romantic scribe, lamenting the season's unmitigated dullness and seeking to stir something up that had noise in it, prodded this venerable man under the fifth rib with the statement "made out of whole 'cloth" and having no foundation whatever, sense, be asked what amount of legal-tenders in truth, that he had seen the error of his ways and confessed the wisdom of the President's policy. At which up rose the Venerable in great detail and at length, denying the assertion. "While I am now as ever a "Republican," he says, "I cannot permit my "sentiments to be misrepresented." He says he has anthorized no statement like the one referred to, and that since his celebrated letter to Painter, "surreptitiously pub-"lished," he has written to no one upon the subject, and in the free conversations he has had about it has maintained the position stated he adds a reiteration of the opinion that the President's policy, "under cover of "what is called 'local self-government,' is but "an ignominious surrender of the principles of Nationality for which thousands upon thousands of brave men died, and without which

estimates his own importance who feels called upon to write a letter to a newspaper, correcting mis-statements as to his opinions. Probably not a hundred persons who read the up that plea must of necessity know that it is Painter letter remembered it for a week-no not true, and, by resorting to it, they betray one would have remembered it at all but for its sulphurous character-and it was entionists, they have no ground upon which they tirely forgotten long before this wandering scribe put up the romance about Mr. Wade's conversion. And that little fiction could have been corrected "by word of "mouth" without difficulty: it could hardly have lived over night-without contradiction. There's a flavor of self-consciousness about these formal communications to the public that is not in the highest degree becoming even to Retired Statesmen, who like Mr. Wade, have in their time done hard work and good service in a great cause.

It is quite plain that Mr. Wade proposes to antagonize the Administration on account of what is called its "Southern Policy." No one familiar with that gentleman's political history or knowing anything of his temperament needs to be told of it, for it really goes without saying. He has never been in the olivebranch business-that is not his line. It was not credible that he should approve any policy of conciliation or forbearance toward the South, or that he should favor anything but government by the strong arm of power. He need not go to the trouble of keeping that fact before the public. The simple truth is that the period into which he fitted so well, has, in the opinion of an immense majority of the American people, gone by forever. It would be well for him to recognize the fact and accept it with as cheerful philosophy as he can command. And if he can withhold himself from the press during the trial of an experiment-if it may be called an experiment which is not so much an Administration poticy as an unmistakable popular demand-he will leave us the opportunity to remember his early public services with gratitude and pride, the reduction as small as possible. Moreover, undiminished by regrets for later mistakes.

THE CZAR AT THE FRONT.

The announcement that the Czar is to cross the Danube, and that the Empress is to join him at Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, brings to mind one of the most romantic incidents in the career of the Romanoffs. During one of his campaigns against Charles XII. the soldiers of Peter the Great captured the town of Marienburg after a short defense by the garrison. Among the prisoners-of-war was a Livonian peasant girl, 17 years old, graceful rather than pretty. She was weeping bitterly, for the soldier, whom she had married only the day before, had perished in the battle. This young girl became the Empress of Russia. She could neither read nor write, but her temper was so smooth that she could control the most ungovernable of rulers, even in those bursts of passion which made him almost a madman. She followed him to his camp, and his army was starving on the banks of the Pruth and disaster was staring him in the face, she brought salvation to the camp by bribing the Turkish commander with her jewels. Not long afterward the Emperor went to Berlin accompanied by his peasant wife, and the ladies of the Prussian Court said that her clothes were so bedecked with silver tinsel that she must have bought them in a doll-shop. She wore few jewels, but was decorated with portraits of saints and relies, which reade a great clatter when she walked. "A painted actress, pious but coarse," was the verdict of the princesses. But the Czar was not ashamed of her. She had saved his camp.

After Peter the Great, came those warrior Queens, Anna and Catherine, who nearly drove the Turks out of Europe. They did not themselves lead their armies, but their commanders, Münnich, Romanzoff, Potemkin and Suwarrow, felt the pressure of an iron-handed mistress at St. Petersburg. The discipline any one attempting to move the train. The which Münnich enforced in the army was as madness may extend all along the line-no unreasonable and hard-hearted as the caprice one knows where it may stop. But when we full, he issued an order forbidding any soldier to be sick under penalty of being buried alive; and when his troops were unwilling to storm a town, he turned his own batteries upon them and forced banks will still have the right, as they have present there is nothing that can be likened to them to advance. "You will take Ismail, cost "what it may;" were the orders which Suwarrow received, and 30,000 Turks perished in the siege and massacre before the dispatch was sent to Catharine, "Mother, Ismail is at "your feet." The determination of the Semiramis of the North was as invincible as the courage of Suwarrow. The wives of Alexander and Nicholas were gentler souls.

Alexander bargained at Tilsit for the conquest of Constantinople, saying to Napoleon, I must have the key that unlocks the door of my house." Nicholas made two tremendous efforts to wrest the key from Turkish hands. When his armies invaded Butgaria in 1828, he went to the front and strove to arouse the enthusiasm of his soldiers. Two fortresses were captured during the first year of the campaign, but the siege of Shumla lies; all of them who survive marked as danwas a disastrous failure, and the troops withdrew to Winter quarters greatly disheartened. Although the Emperor had purchased the surrender of Varna, his presence hampered his generals and did more harm than good. Setting sail for Odessa, he narrowly escaped shipwreck on the Turkish coast, and during the second year of the campaign he remained at St. Petersburg. It was well for the Russian arms that he stayed away, for Diebitsch never would have reached Adrianople if he had had an Emperor in his camp. Foiled by the plague in 1829, Nicholas was defeated by the Allies in 1855, and died of a broken heart.

The Crimean War was forced upon the nation by the unyielding will of Nicholas. The people had no heart in it; it was their master's business; but the disgrace of defeat sank deep into their souls. They began to question the utility of the Imperial system. After all their sacrifices a corner of their territory had been lopped off and their fleet had been driven from the Black Sea. Russian roubles and Russian lives had gone for nothing. The policy of repression had failed, and men asked one another in muiffed whi pers, " is there nothing better?" At that feverish time, when discontent was festering in the mass of the population, and army officers were proclaiming themselves Liberals, Alexander had the courage and wisdom to emancipate thirty million serfs He placed himself at the head of a national which overshadow the glaring injustice of his Polish policy. Political freedom and religious in the surreptitious letter. To this denial tolerance are still unknown, but the New Russia of Alexander is not the Old Russia of Nicholas and Catherine and Peter the Great. in crossing the Danube, and hastening to the front at the critical moment of the war, the Czar will go to his own place at the head of a new rational movement. When Alexander was heir to the throne, he

"the War was a failure, and our boasted Govern-"ment a myth." Now we venture to lay it went from court to court in quest of a wife.

had several daughters, but only one of them pleased the Russian Prince. While her sisters were arrayed in jewels and silks, the youngest sat apart in a simple white dress. It was Marie Alexandrovna, the present Empress of Russia. She has always been in hearty accord with the Czar's policy toward his people, and her place is by his side at the cabinet if not in camp. She may not have the genius for a jewel bargain which the wife of Peter the Great displayed on the banks of the Pruth, but she can at least play the part of Cornelia, and point to her jewels in the camp-five sons fighting under the Greek cross.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

However soon, or in whatever way, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad strikers may be brought to their senses-whether they carry their point, which they are not likely to do, or find the laws of the land too strong for them-there has already been criminal folly enough to furnish food for melancholy but instructive reflection. The pay of first-class firemen on this Road has been \$1 75, and has been reduced to \$1 58, per diem; that of second-class firemen has been \$1 50 per diem, and has been reduced to \$1 35. If this small diminution had been wantonly made-merely from motives of greed and in a spirit of tyranny-the strikers might have just reason for complaint, though none for barbarous and criminal action; but all disinterested persons understand that rational employers never cut down wages at the risk of losing skilled labor, unless the general commercial situation and the equity of the whole matter justify them in doing so. It is not the fault of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, if industrial interests are in a prostrate condition. Other things being equal, the sensible employer likes to pay the highest rate of wages consistent with prudence; and in the present case it is evident that the Company has made there was no invidious distinction. The pay of all the employed, of whatever grade, was equally diminished. All accepted the change quietly except the firemen and the men who run the freight trains. The places which they left were promptly supplied, as in the present condition of the labor market they might easily be.

Then came the old and shameful spirit of intimidation, which no good citizen, no sound economist, no conscientious employer, and no honest person, can regard without the deepest indignation and even abhorrence. If any man, no matter how deeply he may sympathize with Labor, or however doubtful he may be of the disinterestedness of Capital, can say a single word in extenuation of the conduct of the riotous train-hands at Martinsburg, he will be entitled to take rank as an ethical discoverer, and will do more than has heretofore been done in this world, since the payment of regular wages was invented, to throw light upon a shared with him the dangers of war. When difficult question. Not only the strikers came to the Company's yard at Martinsburg, but they brought their friends; and both the belligerents proper and their volunteer allies took care to be well armed. They cut the coupling of the cars. They rendered it impossible for the trains to move. They opened fire upon the soldiery detailed there to preserve order. Gradually not less than eighty trains and locomotives were stopped at that point, under a threat of the strikers to shoot any engineer who should attempt to take his train out of town. In short, as the report says, "the strikers have every-'thing their own way"-and a very bad way it was.

At other points scenes equally violent and disgraceful occurred. At Baltimore, cars were thrown from the track, causing great trouble and damage. At Wheeling, Grafton and Keyser there was like lawlessness. At the point last named, the strikers threatened to shoot reference to what he thinks. What Mr. of the Empress. When the hospitals were come to consider the matter calmly, though we may find much reason for pity and regret, it is easy to see that there is none for alarm. These insane strikers have gone too fast and too far. Substantially they have declared war, not against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company-for that would be a comparatively small affair-but against several sovereign States, with all their power, weight, might, military and other material resources, jails, gibbets and general authority. Of such a contest there can be but one end. There is no such thing as a stronger party-there is no room for a comparison. Indeed, the Martinsburg campaign is against the United States of America, for the Governor of West Virginia, finding himself unable to subdue the outbreak, has called on the President for troops, who have doubtless arrived by this time at the scene of action. In a little while these strikers will be effectually overthrown. Some of them will be dead; some of them for a term of years in prison; some of them starving with their unfortunate famigerous characters, not under any stress of circomstances to be employed in any work involving fidelity and responsibility. Already in several places they have found the hand of the law too heavy for them. It will grow heavier and heavier. How often must this lesson be repeated? How long will it be before men will learn how clumsy, irrational and ineffectual is the expedient of a strike?

session at Atlanta has not yet got down to serious work. Its proceedings, thus far, have been limited to the appointment of Committees and the introduction of resolutions setting forth the ideas of its members as to the changes which should be made in the old organic law. The Georgia papers speak of the delegates as filled with a large amount of supposed elequence. They appear also to be dividing into belligerent factions over the principal otions before them-at least, such would seem to be the interpretation of a description of their behavior given by the correspondent of The Augusta Chroniele, who has evidently been dividing his time between the Convention and the circus. He says: The delegates are spoiling for the fray, and in the "absence of the hurdles and cross-bars are scampering "round in the ring throwing saw-dust in each other's eyes." Judging from the resolutions introduced, there is no intention of invading the rights of the negroes. The motives most prominent are the location of the Capital, the home stead exemption, biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, and a variety of changes movement, and introduced popular reforms, | in the organization of the Judiciary. The doings of the Convention will be closely watched in the North for evidence of the truth or falsity of the assertions of the Democratic leaders in Georgia, that they contemplate no abridgment of the political and civil rights of the colored people. It is to be regretted that the blacks, forming, as they do, nearly one-half of the population of the State, are not adequately represented in the body. We have not heard that any colored delegates were chosen, but there may be a few. It is certain, however, that the race is practically excluded from all voice in the making of the new Constitution. If, under these circumstances. fill it to the letter. If he succeeds in men of effecting the necessary withdrawal or re- as a general rule, that any man over- The Grand Duke Louis of Hesse Darmstadt they have no cause to complain of the Convention's seems to have frittered away all that was gained by the

The Georgia Constitutional Convention now in

good intentions towards them of the dominan. whites.

PERSONAL.

action, it will be strong evidence of the fairness and

Mrs. Janet Chase Hoyt's wildwood article in Scribner is illustrated by sketches of her own, most

Mr. G. T. Beauregard will court the healthful gales at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia during

Senator Blame of Maine has not gone to

California. After the Woodstock speech he retired to Bye Beach, and returns to his home this week. Mr. J. W. Ferrier, who has just had a novel

published by the Blackwoods, is the grandson of Chris opher North and the grand-nephew of Miss Ferrier, the author of "Marriage" and "Inheritance." Mr. Robert Burdette, who writes newspaper

witticisms, some of which are truly witty, says that his humor came of tribulation. His wife being an invalid, ne felt it his duty "to be as lively as possible about the house, and was always making fun for her benefit." She asked him why he didn't write off for publication some of his merry-making, and at last he followed her sugges-Col. Robert Ingersoll, while giving his lec-

tures recently in San Francisco, suffered severely at the hands of his critics. In his last lecture he called them as bad as the inquisitors of old. And yet he said he couldn't express how gratified he had been to find in California so many men who seemed "to have the little-deeds to their own heads," to be resolved to think as they pleased. Senator Bayard, if not poetical himself, is the cause of poetry in others. He so inspired Dr. T. W. Par-

sons during his recent visit to Massachusetts that that grave and clever gentleman dropped into verse thus: 'To a Senatorial pilgrim to the shores of the Pilgrim Fathers:

"O gracious Light of Low! our earliest State,
Grave Scuator, receives you or its shore!
Here, where diviney fixed our Pathers sate,
Their seat of Right the pledge forevermore.
And while of Law's grand stroggles still the pride,
May Peace with you bright at this shore abide!"

Mr. Gladstone has just had a narrow escape from death. While walking near the House of Commons, a hansom, driven at reckless speed, nearly went over him. Just as the cab-horse was upon him, Mr. Gladstone, attracted by the shouts of the bystanders, gave a sudden jerk forward, and so saved himself. Two or three Mem bers of Parliament who witnessed the narrow escape, remonstrated with the cabman for his indiscretion, and a police-constable took the delinquent's number. About three years ago Lord Beaconsfield was nearly knocked down by a cab. It may provoke a smile that Lord Bea-consneld jerked himself backwards, while Mr. Gladstone jerked himself forward, but such were the facts.

Salvini, whom New-York did itself no honor by depreciating, has been making a great success in Ber Emperor William has sent him a spiendid diamond ring accompanied by a letter from Privy Councillor Bork, stating that the Emperor had frequently attended Signor Salvini's performance, and had always followed with great interest his versatile impersonations, which bore marks, of deep study and of the most correct understanding; that the actor had also succeeded in gaining the unqualfined approval of the Crown Prince and Princess; and that the Emperor, as well as the Crown Prince and Prin-cess, desired to express their fullest recognition of his talents, and had selected the accompanying ring as a mark of their satisfaction and a souvenir of his stay in

The poet Longfellow's daily life is something like this, says The Boston Herald: "He rises early, takes a comparatively light break/ast, and if the day is not rainy, sets out for a walk, which takes up an hour or two, according to his inclination. His gait is firm and hearty, and as he walks he holds himself perfeetly upright. He does not ramble two mornings in the same direction, but varies his route daily. Every day or two he calls on his printers, at the University Press, and receives or returns proofs of his works, if he has anything in type, which is mostly the case. He studies his matter carefully after it is in print. Little, if any, of his poetry, as published, is written on the spur of the moment. "The Divine Tracedy" is said to have been rewritten after it was nearly all in type. During late years he has been in the habit of publishing his poems in the m gazines, and after having obtained a pecus in the m gazines, and after having obtained a sufficient number, adding a few new ones to them, and issuing them in book form. He brings his "copy" to the office of the University Press, which is only half a mile or so from his own residence, written head-pencil, in a small back-hand, very much like the average newspaper man's style of handwriting, clear, and mostly free from interlineations and erasures. His magazine poems are always revised and corrected, or at least altered more or has, before their publication in book-form, so that the reader rarely encounters one in exactly the same shape as in the periodical."

Mr. Lease Passaell Lowell when writing dis-

Mr. James Russell Lowell when writing discards the table, but seating himself midway between it and the fire-place in a broad easy-chair, he employs for the purposes of a desk a stiff piece of pasteboard, resting it conveniently upon his knee. His essay or poem is always mapped out clearly in his head before he reduces any of it to writing. He puts it together, so to speak, int by joint, until he has the skeleton completely articulated, and then he fills it out. His bandwriting is characteristic, and his "copy" is unpopular with printers be-cause of the changes, the interlineations and erasures he constantly makes, although the handwriting itself is fair and uniform. He goes through his proofs after the canner of a ciercyman supervising his son's college efforts, and makes many and often general corrections. The publishers used to send him proofs of his matter after the plates were east, but be made such havon with ter the plates were east, but he made such havoc with his revises that they were forced to discontinue such unprofitable conclusion-jumping. His lamous and widely-read "Biglow Papers" have been very much altered and corected since their original publication. He is a hard reader, and with him this means a protound book student, for ne rarely reads books purely for amissement or superficial instruction. His classical knowledge surpasses that of any man around Boston, not excepting Longfellow, and his reading of Dantean literature has given him an acquaintance with it that is believed by many to exceed ar. Longfellow's.

LONDON, July 18 .- United States Minister Pierrepont has received a gold watch from nine survivors of the British emigrant ship Strathmore and their friends for Capt. Gifford of the American whaler Young Pheentx. When the Strathmore was wrecked in the South Pacific Ocean, Capt. Gifford rescued the survivors, supplied them with clothing and treated them with great kindness.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is one thing to plant a new party and anther to make it sprout The "fraud" dynasty has departed wholly

from us. Now let us have peace. The Civil Service Reform machine has been

sointed straight ahead once more. It is a dreadful The National Committeeman is relieved from the unpleasant attitude of serving as an example of the

virtue which exists solely through lack of opportunity. Mr. David Dudley Field is anxious about the conscience of the people. He wants to stir it up. Sup-pose he should succeed, what would become of him

His fate would be like that of the man who "stirred up" a keg of dynamite with a hammer.

The Hon. Ben Wade is bent on mischief. It is said he will attend the Obio Republican Convention, where his friends will attempt to make him presiding officer. There are internal evidences of a large amount of Democratic imagination in this report.

A few Democrats in New Orleans are asking if it is local self-government to have New-York members of the party engineer indictments in the Louisana Courts and keep important documents which belong in New Orleans locked up in David Dudley Field's desk. This is childish jealousy. Local self-government is well enough in its place, but it must not stand in the way of the "Resorm" funeral procession.

A new element shows signs of coming to the surface in the Ohio Democratic Convention. The Texas Pacific subsidy advocates talk of sending an agent there to persuade the platform architects to leave out the time-honored plank about eternal opposition to subsidies, on the ground that it is not expedient for the No their Democrats to unite against this scheme, lest they dive the Southern beethrea over to the Republicans in Con-gress.

An old personal friend of the President dropped in on him the other day and comforted him w be prediction that the Ohio Convention would indorse his course after a lively contest. Yet the same authority had fears that the party would lose the State, partly through indifference, but chiefly because of the Civil Ser-vice ban on the officeholders. The financial question seems to have ceased to be of much account, since both parties are equally demoralized concerning it.

Senator Christiancy of Michigan announces in a published letter his belief that the President has nothing to fear from the opposition elements in his own party. He thinks the test of his policy will be not the prevention of all abuses and law:essuess in the South, but the reduction of the whole amount. He believes the great mass of the Republican party sustains the Presi-gent, and sees no obstacle to his ulamate triumph save the improbable one of an increase of lawlessness in the South.

John Brown, jr., is evidently as fervid a Radical as his famous father was. He says he is unalterably oppos d to the President's Southern policy, because is